

# SOLANUS

Bulletin of the Advisory Committee  
on Slavonic and East European Materials

(Standing Conference of National and University Libraries)





## SOLANUS

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Contributions for issue number 17 should be sent to the editor, M. Gollop, Brotherton Library, University of Leeds LS2 9JT





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No. 16                                      July 1981                                      £2.00

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PRINCIPAL SOURCES IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE  
FOR THE HISTORY OF RUSSIA AND OF ANGLO-RUSSIAN  
RELATIONS

N E Evans

As the national repository of records generated by the actions of central government the Public Record Office holds the country's most extensive original documentary sources for the history of its foreign relations from early medieval times to the present day.

Anglo-Russian relations were established in the year 1553 when Richard Chancellor, quite by chance, arrived in the Edward Bonaventure at the mouth of the Dvina river and was invited to Moscow by the Tsar Ivan IV. The purpose of this paper is to indicate the most important classes (equivalent to the fonds in Soviet archives) of documents now preserved in the Public Record Office concerning political and economic links between the two countries since that date.

STATE PAPER OFFICE

From the early sixteenth century the direction of English foreign policy became one of the many duties of the Secretaries of State, whose voluminous records are collectively designated as State Papers. From the year 1547 the State Papers are divided into two broad categories: State Papers, Domestic and State Papers, Foreign. Up to the late eighteenth century, the

appropriate series of State Papers, Foreign are by far the richest sources for Russian and Anglo-Russian history in the Public Record Office. They consist principally of dispatches and reports from British diplomatic and commercial representatives in Russia, with a wide range of related miscellaneous documents.

Until 1577 the General Correspondence relates to all foreign countries, being divided by reigns as follows - State Papers Foreign, Edward VI, 1547-53 (SP 69); State Papers Foreign, Philip and Mary, 1553-58 (SP 68); State Papers Foreign, Elizabeth I, 1558 to June 1577 (SP 70). The Russian material in these classes can be readily identified by reference to the printed Calendar of State Papers Foreign, Edward VI, 1543-1553; Calendar of State Papers Foreign, Mary, 1553-58; and Calendar of State Papers Foreign, Elizabeth I vols I - XI, 1558-77. From July 1577 the correspondence is divided by countries: Russia is generously covered from 1577 until 1780 by 111 volumes of papers which form class SP 91.

Up to the year 1591 these documents are included in the printed Calendar of State Papers, Foreign, Elizabeth I, vols. XII-XXIII, 1577-89 and in List and Analysis of State Papers Foreign, Elizabeth I, vols. I-III, 1589-92. A small number of Russian documents up to the year 1634 are also summarised in the Calendar of State Papers, East India, China and Japan, 1513-1624 and in the Calendar of State Papers, East Indies, China and Persia, 1625-34. Documents up to the year 1734 are described in typescript lists available in the search rooms.

The despatches of several British ambassadors to Russia in the eighteenth century now preserved in the Public Record Office were printed either in full or in selected extracts in various volumes of Sbornik Imperatorskogo Russkogo Istoricheskogo Obschestva. The appropriate volumes may be identified by reference to D.B. Horn, British Diplomatic Representatives, 1689-1789, Camden Society, Third Series, volume XLVI, London, 1932, pages 110-119.

The above-mentioned classes include many drafts and copies of out-letters from the Secretaries of State, but from the late sixteenth century the Secretaries' Office maintained Entry Books of Kings Letters and Secretaries' Letters which now form the class of Foreign Entry Books (SP 104). These are distinguished by countries for the period 1572 - c. 1770, with a general series for the years 1771-8. Seventy-three entry books of Kings Letters, 1713-1828 form part of the Foreign Office archives as the King's Letter Books, with the class number FO 90. The Russian Entry Books can be identified by reference to Public Record Office Lists and Indexes no. XIX: List of State Papers - Foreign, 1577-1781.

The original treaties in the State Papers, Foreign, Treaties, include fifteen Anglo-Russian treaty documents of the years 1735-1766; they are entitled Treaties, class SP 108/426-440. Related Treaty Papers of the years 1618-1780, consisting primarily of drafts and similar material are to be found under the reference SP 103/61-63.

The correspondence of the Russian envoys in England



with the Secretaries of State, 1707-1780, appears in the class entitled Foreign Ministers in England (SP 100/51-4); the texts of the letters to the envoys from Whitehall being entered in the special series of Entry Books, Foreign Ministers in England (SP 104/254 and 257/263).

A largely unexplored collection are the 110 bundles of intercepted dispatches which make up the class entitled Confidential (SP 107). This series, including much of the correspondence of foreign legations in London intercepted and copied for the Secretaries of State, and covering the years 1726-66, might prove a rewarding source for the scholar undismayed by so large an accumulation of archives listed solely by date.

The State Papers Foreign also include a notable collection of original Royal Letters from the Tsars to the English sovereigns. Five sixteenth century letters, one written in German and four in Russian, are filed in the general class SP 70 and can be identified by means of the printed Calendars. A further forty seven letters, ranging in date from 1570 to 1682, all written in Russian and including several from the Patriarch Filaret Nikitich, are in the class of Royal Letters under the reference SP 102/49. All these letters have been printed, either by Yury Tolstoy in the nineteenth century or in various numbers of Oxford Slavonic Papers. In many cases the

contemporary English translations provide interesting comparisons between the somewhat abrupt Russian delovoy yazik and the ornate style of English diplomatic prose, besides illustrating the highly significant role of the translator dealing with a language totally unfamiliar

to the official recipient. Two further volumes of Royal Letters, SP 102/50-51, continue the series to the year 1779. However with the establishment of regular British diplomatic representation in Russia these letters, written either in Russian or in French, became formal in character, frequently expressing no more than congratulations or condolences on births, marriages and deaths in the British royal family. They continue further as Foreign Office documents in class FO 95.

### FOREIGN OFFICE

In 1782 the office of the Secretaries of State was reorganised, one of the Secretaries being made solely responsible for foreign affairs at the head of a department known until recent years simply as the Foreign Office. Its organisation and archives are discussed in detail in Public Record Office Handbooks, no.13: Records of the Foreign Office, 1782-1939.

The General Correspondence of the Foreign Office, consisting of original dispatches and reports from British diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, of correspondence with foreign missions in Great Britain, of correspondence with private individuals and institutions and of drafts or copies of letters sent out from the Office, is arranged up to and including 1905, under the countries to which it relates. For Russia there are 1,739 volumes in the class FO 65, listed by date, in the Public Record Office Lists and Indexes no. LII: List of Foreign Office Records to 1878, and in the Supplementary Lists and Indexes listed at the end of this paper. The most useful means of reference to

the General Correspondence are, however, the original manuscript Registers and Indexes (classes FO 566, FO 802, and FO 804) which give short descriptions of the contents of every paper.

From 1906 onwards the Foreign Office correspondence is arranged under several main headings; there is some internal subdivision under countries in these but it is less precise than in the Foreign Office records before 1906. The most important classes are Political Diplomatic (FO 371); Treaty (FO 372); Consular (FO 369); Commercial (FO 368) and, during time of war, Contraband (FO 382). The original Registers (FO 566) provide an index to these for 1906-1919, supplemented by a fairly comprehensive card index in the Public Record Office search rooms. From 1920 onwards annual printed indexes were produced (FO 409). These have recently been reprinted by the Kraus-Thomson organisation and are available up to the year 1948.

The confidential printing of dispatches and other papers for circulation within the Foreign Office and to other interested parties began in 1829 and from 1850 onwards there are two large collections of Confidential Print which, with strict limitations, form a useful adjunct to the original documents. A numerical series of Print, numbered roughly in order of printing, is preserved in the class FO 831. The second collection is arranged under various headings: country, region, department and subject, each with their own class numbers. The series entitled Russia and the Soviet Union, beginning in the year 1821 constitutes class FO 418. When using the Confidential



Print collections as sources, the student should always bear in mind that they represent only a small proportion of the original documents and that with some exceptions, it was customary to print only the text of a paper, omitting the minutes added by the Officers who read it.

The Foreign Office collections of treaties, which continue those in the State Papers Foreign, are divided into Protocols of Treaties (FO 93) and Ratifications of Treaties (FO 94). From very early times Secretaries of State and diplomats conducted much official business by means of private correspondence. As a result the Foreign Office records include many collections of private and semi-official papers, which have been preserved by the individuals concerned and their descendants. Some of these collections, such as those of Edmund, afterwards Lord Hammond, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign affairs from 1854 until 1873 (FO 391), form individual document classes. Others, including the Private Office Papers of the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs from 1900-35 and from 1938-40, are in the class of Private Collections: Ministers and Officials: Various (FO 800). The character of these private collections can be judged from Appendix III of the published handbook Records of the Foreign Office 1782-1939, from the relevant entries in vols. II and III of the Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office and from various Lists and Indexes of Foreign Office records noted at the end of this paper.

In addition to the archives of the Foreign Office itself,

the Public Record Office also has the custody of the archives of a large number of British embassies, legations and consulates abroad. From the early nineteenth century these are voluminous and varied, complementing and in part duplicating the Foreign Office General Correspondence. The correspondence of the British Legation at Moscow and Leningrad with the Foreign Office, other consulates and the Russian government from 1807-1945 consists of 1069 volumes of papers (FO 181), 16 letter-books (FO 182), 23 registers of correspondence (FO 183), and 14 volumes of miscellanea (FO 184). There are also the records of British consulates at Archangel (FO 175-6 and 264-7), Batum (FO 397) Leningrad (FO 378-9), Moscow (FO 447-8 and 518), Odessa (FO 257-8 and 359), Riga (FO 377), Rostov-on-Don (FO 398) and Vladivostock (FO 537, 510). All these are listed in the Public Record Office Lists and Indexes no. LII, List of Foreign Office Records to 1878, and in Supplementary Lists and Indexes, XIII, vol. 3 Embassy and Consular Archives, Japan-Saxony, 1879-1905, and vol. 17, Nepal-Yugoslavia, 1914-1938.

#### CABINET OFFICE

As the Foreign Office was and remains the principal agent for the implementation of British foreign policy its archives may be regarded as perhaps the most important of all the sources for Russian material from the late eighteenth century until the present day. Nevertheless, the student investigating the formulation of policy from the later nineteenth century onwards must also consult the records of the British Cabinet. Until the establishment of a Cabinet secretariat in December 1916, these are of limited extent. Prior to that date



the only records of Cabinet proceedings were the reports sent by the Prime Minister to the Sovereign after each meeting. Photographic copies of the reports submitted between 1837 and 1916 are now available in the Public Record Office as classes PRO 28 and CAB 41. Also available in photographic form are many of the Memoranda circulated to the Cabinet between 1880 and 1916 (CAB 37) lists of which can be found in P.R.O. Handbooks no. 4, List of Cabinet Papers, 1880-1914, and no. 9, List of Cabinet Papers, 1915 and 1916.

From December 1916 onwards the Cabinet archives expand into a large number of classes of records, perhaps the most important of which for Russian sources are the Minutes and Conclusions of Cabinet Meetings, 1916-1939 (CAB 23), and the collections of Cabinet Papers and Memoranda 1916-1939 (CAB 24). For the years 1939-1945 the Minutes and Conclusions of the War Cabinet constitute class CAB 65 and the main series of Memoranda classes CAB 66 - CAB 68. Within the Cabinet archives are also to be found records of the innumerable Committees through which the Cabinet exercised control over domestic and foreign affairs. These include the records of the Committee of Imperial Defence and the records of the Chiefs of Staff Committee. Although the indexes to most of these records are available only in the Public Record Office searchrooms, a detailed account of the history and records of the Cabinet Office can be found in Public Record Office Handbook no. 17 The Cabinet Office to 1945. Other published means of reference include Public Record Office Handbooks no. 4, List of Cabinet Papers, 1880-1914; no. 6, List of Papers of the

Committee of Imperial Defence; no. 9, List of Cabinet Papers, 1915 and 1916; and no. 11, The Records of the Cabinet Office to 1922. The classes of Cabinet and other Departmental records of 1939-1945 are set out in the Public Record Office Handbook no. 15, The Second World War: Guide to Documents in the Public Record Office.

#### PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Concurrently with the Cabinet Office, the Prime Minister's personal secretariat developed as a Prime Minister's Office, similar to a Departmental Private Office, consisting of the Private Secretaries and a small personal staff. Of the records of the Prime Minister's Office the most important from the point of view of Anglo-Soviet relations are the Operational Files (PREM 3), which include papers on a wide variety of military and strategic matters during the Second World War. A typescript subject list is available in the Searchrooms.

#### OTHER SOURCES

The scholar with economic, military or other specialised interests will appreciate that many of his sources are to be found within the departmental archives cited above.

However the records of more than one hundred Government Departments which form the Public Records must offer a virtually limitless field for exploration. A remarkably detailed picture of English foreign trade from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, for example, might be constructed from the Customs Accounts and Port Books in the Exchequer records, supplemented and continued from the late seventeenth century onwards

by the Ledgers of Imports and Exports in the records of the Board of Customs and Excise and a collection of eighteenth century Trade Returns (T 64) in the Treasury records.

In the records of the Service Departments, the correspondence of the Secretary of State for War from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century and the subsequent classes of Registered Papers, Miscellaneous Reports and Directorate of Operations and Intelligence files in the War Office records are all potential sources of information upon military aspects of relations between the two countries. Published means of reference to the War Office records include Public Record Office Lists and Indexes no XXVIII: A List of War Office Records in the Public Record Office; no. LVIII: Alphabetical Guide to the War Office and Military Records; and Supplementary Lists and Indexes No. VIII, List of War Office Records. The value of the Official Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office is also very considerable.

The correspondence and files of the Admiralty secretary, including subject Case Files and original material assembled by the official historians of the two World Wars, similarly provide much information on naval aspects of Anglo-Russian relations from the eighteenth century onwards. Published means of reference to Admiralty records include Public Record Office Lists and Indexes no. XVIII, List of Admiralty Records, volume I and Supplementary Lists and Indexes no. VI, List of Admiralty Records, volumes 1-9.



In conclusion a further word should be said upon the subject of collections of private papers. Many of these collections, in addition to those mentioned above with the Foreign Office records have over the years been acquired by the Public Record Office through gift, deposit and purchase and constitute the PRO 30 class of records. They include the papers of the Elder and Younger Pitt, collectively known as the Chatham Papers (PRO 30/8), the papers of the first and second Earls Granville, (PRO 30/29) and the papers of Lord John Russell (PRO 30/22) all of which contain much material relating to foreign affairs. Many other collections remain in private custody. In 1869 a Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts was appointed, with the task of tracing such collections and making Reports upon or Calendars of their contents. References to Russia in the Calendars and Reports issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission up to 1910 can be found by means of the Guide to the Reports on Collections of Manuscripts of Private Families, Corporation and Institutions, Part I, Topographical, Part II, Index of Persons, H.M. Stationery Office, 1914-38. An Index of Persons in calendars issued during the years 1911-1957 appeared in 1966. A National Register of Archives maintained by the Commission provides information on the location of private papers and means of access to them.

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Means of References published by H.M. Stationery Office,  
London

Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office

(3 vols.), 1963-9

Calendars and Transcripts of Records, etc.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign; Edward VI, 1547-1553 (1 volume), Mary, 1553-58 (1 volume), Elizabeth I, 1558-89 (23 volumes).

List and Analysis of State Papers, Foreign, 1589-92 (3 volumes).

Acts of the Privy Council of England, 1542-1631 (transcripts, 46 volumes).

Public Record Office Lists and Indexes

no. XVIII List of Admiralty Records, volume 1

no. XIX List of State Papers, Foreign, 1557-1781

no. XXVIII List of War Office Records, vol. 1.

no. LII List of Foreign Office Records to 1878

no. LIII Alphabetical Guide to the War Office and Other Military Records preserved in the Public Record Office.

Public Record Office Supplementary Lists and Indexes

no. VI List of Admiralty Records, volumes 1-9

no. XIII List of Foreign Office Records

vol. 3 General Correspondence, 1879-1905, Japan-Saxony.

vol. 5 Various Classes, 1879-1913

vol. 8 Embassy and Consular Archives, 1879-1913, Roumania-Venezuela.

vol. 9 General Correspondence (except Political), 1914-1938.

vol.10 General Correspondence, Political, 1914-29

vol.11 General Correspondence, Political, 1930-38

vol.17 Embassy and Consular Archives, 1914-38, Nepal-Yugoslavia.

- vol. 18 General Correspondence, Political, 1939-40
  - vol. 19 General Correspondence, Political, 1941-2
  - vol. 20 General Correspondence, Political, 1943
  - vol. 21 General Correspondence, Political, 1944
  - vol. 22 General Correspondence, Political, 1945
  - Vol. 23 Confidential Print: Numerical Series, 1829-1915
  - vol. 24 General Correspondence, Political, 1946
  - vol. 25 General Correspondence, except Political, 1939-46
  - vol. 26 Various Classes, 1939-46
  - vol. 27 Embassy and Consular Archives, 1939-47
  - vol. 28 General Correspondence, Political, 1947
- Indexes to Foreign Office General Correspondence, 1920-1948, vols. 1-119, each year comprising four volumes. Vols. 77, 82 and 87 contain the index to the 'Secret' or 'Green' papers for 1921-38, 1939 and 1940 respectively.

#### Public Record Office Handbooks.

- no. 4 List of Cabinet Papers, 1880-1914
- no. 6 List of Papers of the Committee of Imperial Defence to 1914.
- no. 9 List of Cabinet Papers, 1915 and 1916
- no.10 Classes of Departmental Papers for 1906-1939
- no.11 The Records of the Cabinet Office to 1922
- no.13 The Records of the Foreign Office, 1782-1939
- no.15 The Second World War: Guide to Documents in the Public Record Office.
- no.17 The Cabinet Office to 1945.



## REDEFINING RARITY

E. Kasinec

To the western specialist in East Slavic printing history, the term "rare book" generally means printed books and codices produced before 1800. In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, the terminus ad quem for rare imprints is 1825. In the nineteenth century, the notion of rarity was even more broadly understood. Bibliophiles such as Jurij Bitovt, Ivan Ostroglazov, and Afanasij Byčkov included in that category books published in a small press run, censored publications, and imprints from provincial publishing houses. It is to this larger definition of the "rarity" of East Slavic and, more specifically, Russian publications, that my remarks are addressed. I will argue that there exists a body of inadequately used manuscript and printed documentation that has importance for the historian of Russian culture. These publications are not easily found in North America, or, for that matter, in any collection outside the Soviet Union. They include: 1) Russian art and architectural publications which appeared before 1935; 2) local imprints; 3) pornographic or other sexually related material; and finally, 4) printed and manuscript bibliographical sources.

### ART AND ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATIONS

Here I speak of printed books which contain reproductions of East Slavic art (in its broadest sense to include the graphic and plastic arts as well as architecture) and

were published before 1930, a year that marked the end of relatively unrestricted scholarship in the Soviet humanities and social sciences. Some of the individuals who published during this period are omitted from Soviet surveys which have appeared in more recent times.

Among the specific kinds of art and architecture materials I have in mind are descriptions - often lavishly illustrated - of major pre-revolutionary and early Soviet museum collections; biographies and letters of artists and art historians such as Vladimir Stasov; albums of engravings and popular art by Rovinski and Adarjukov; and, finally exhibit catalogues, conference proceedings and journals such as Sion and Apollon.

Several recent bibliographical guides to Russian and Ukrainian art and architecture do exist. For the most part, however, these are little known to historians. In the major research libraries art and architectural materials are likely to be separated from holdings in the humanities and social sciences, whereas in smaller libraries collections of these materials tend to be insignificant. Few scholars are familiar with publication collections of the great art museums. Another difficulty lies in the fact that art and architectural materials may be scattered among a number of departmental collections at major research centers, including archaeology and ethnography as well as the special historical disciplines.

If properly mediated by the bibliographer, these sources can provide additional data about the development of modern Russian culture. For instance, the collection



of antiquities compiled during the Nicolaevan period are yet another facet of the policy of "Official Nationality"; the decoration of the Vladimir Cathedral in Kiev by Nesterov and the Vasnetsov brothers reflects the neo-nationalism of the reigns of Alexander II and Nicholas II; the images of the book graphics of the "Silver Age" are echoed in the literature of the same period; and, finally, museum catalogues and exhibits from the 1920s document the nationalization of art and architecture. On a more practical level, art and architecture can provide illustrations for courses on the history of the Eastern Slavs.

### LOCAL IMPRINTS

There is a long and respectable tradition in Russian bibliography of interest in local (mestnye) publications. Thus, on the eve of the Revolution, Semmenikov studied provincial publishing in the eighteenth century; Piksarov conducted bibliographical seminars on regional cultural centres; and early Soviet bibliographers such as Zdobnov, Azadovskij, and Otomanovskij in Ukraine actively pursued Kraevedčeskaja bibliografija. Today, this healthy trend in bibliography has led to the study, in such publications as Vspomagatel'nye istoričeskie distsipliny, Arxeohrafičeskii ezegodnik, and Istoryčni džerela ta jix vykorystannja, of the following types of problems; 1) literacy, readership and book culture in the Russian North and in Siberia; 2) the structure of provincial serial publications such as civil and eparchial newspapers, zemstvo proceedings, calendars, archival commissions; and 3), to a lesser degree, provincial book publishing in the nineteenth and early

twentieth century.

Scholars in the United States are hampered by the dearth of such publications in North American repositories. Files of the eparchial newsletters are fragmentary in both the Helsinki University Library and in the Pontifical Oriental Institute; provincial serials from the period 1917-1922 came to Western repositories only erratically; and, finally, no Slavic bibliographer - at least to my ken - has surveyed the holdings with a view towards ascertaining the cities of provenance.

These factors conspire to deflect the attention of scholars from very important questions. Thus, we should note that the history of publishing in the provinces cannot be separated from the political and social activization that occurred there in the second half of the nineteenth century; publications fueled this activization. Like the works of the "minor" figures in Russian historiography - A.V. Tiščenko is a case in point - the study of regional publications could go far in reconstructing the microcosm of Russian historical sources. Literary historians long ago accepted the premise that it is important to study all the works of a given age, not only those of its exceptional figures. So, too, bibliographers must continually point out that there exists a large number of local sources beyond the parameters of Russkij arxiv, Russkaia starina and the ctenija of the Moscow Society of History and Antiquities. Let us recall that one of the largest private libraries in Imperial Russia was held not by a denizen of the "two capitals", but by a Krasnojarsk traficker in vodka, Gennadij Judin.

## PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE

East Slavic historical sources have fallen victim to censorship from both the "right" and the "left". Both extremes are reticent to admit the existence of Russian literature that is either pornographic or erotic. Thus, references to homosexuality, lesbianism, and other unconventional sexual behaviour are rarely found in editions of Russian sources. However, such themes predominate in certain works of Vasilii Puškin and Ivan Barkov, in the letters of the Decembrists, in collections of Častuski, and even in Mitroxin's erotic illustrations to the poetry of Aleksei Remizov and to Mixail Kuz'min's translations published after the October Revolution.

The careful inventory of such materials could be of use in exploring such questions as sexual mores and the role of women in Russian society, and might even go far - as Simon Karlinsky's recent book seems to indicate - in explaining the deeper structures in the works of major literary figures.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Bibliographical sources are a rich but infrequently tapped source for the Russian historian. Such sources can be divided into bibliographical periodicals, conference proceedings, materials relating to the careers of Russian bibliographers, and book dealers' catalogues.

Bibliographical periodicals may again be divided by types: (1) the organs of bibliographical societies, such as the Moscow Bibliographical Society's Bibliografičeskie izvestija; (2) official registrative publications, such



as Vladislavlev's Bibliografičeskij ežegodnik; (3) subject publications, such as Bogoslovskii bibliografičeskij listok; (4) critical evaluative publications; and (5) library bibliographic publications such as N.V. Solov'ev's remarkable Russkij bibliofil, the counterpart of the art world's Starye gody. The "chronicle" of Russkij bibliofil alone deserves careful and considered study. It contains information on censorship, private libraries, exhibits, the necrologies of bookmen, and countless other items of import to the historian of Russian culture.

Beginning in 1911 and continuing into the 1920's, several library and bibliographical conferences were held in the major cities of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. To ignore their proceedings is to forget that librarians were a labour-lobby group. The careful study of the proceedings of library, archival, literary, and artistic meetings (for that matter) can provide insights into the evolution of the professions during the Imperial and the early Soviet period.

Bibliographical themes, as well as the careers of Russian bibliographers in the modern period, can show much about modern Russian culture. Even so arcane a field as the history of bibliophilism is integrally-tied to events in modern Russian history. I would argue that the renewed patriotism which arose after the fire of 1812 led to a heightened interest in collecting historical documents. This led some individuals to produce forgeries and devise titles or such as Bukvozor and Knigorek. Paleographers and textual critics countered this development by perfecting their methods of verification. The careers of Russian bibliographers reflect the

political exigencies of their time. This is especially true of figures who were active during the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. A number of these bibliographers - Simoni, Malein, Kufaev, Adarjukov - adjusted their work to fit Soviet reality. Their "front" has not, as yet, been properly investigated, but I wish to assure you that bibliographers were no less ingenious than others in surviving political turmoil.

### CONCLUSION

Thanks to the initiative of Professor Beynen, in the last several years we have seen a healthy interest develop within the AAASS in the old Slavic books and manuscripts held by American repositories. I applaud and encourage this interest in such materials.

Yet, let us remember that alongside such monuments there exist printed and manuscript materials of more recent vintage that deserve to be considered rare. I hope that some of these types of materials will serve as the topics of future panels of this section and that new categories will be added for study.

## SIBERIA: CURRENT AWARENESS

Patricia Polansky

The prodigious efforts of the bibliographers at Novosibirsk's Gosudarstvennaia nauchno-publichnaia tekhnicheskaya biblioteka (GNPTB) have organized the control of the literature on all subjects and areas of Siberia into ten bulletins:

- Istoriia Sibiri. Novosibirsk, 1966- quarterly  
Geologiya Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka. Novosibirsk,  
1967- monthly  
Klimat i gidrologiya Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.  
Novosibirsk, 1968- 6 no./yr.  
Narodnoe khoziaistvo Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.  
Novosibirsk, 1963- quarterly  
Nauka, literatura, iskusstvo Sibiri. Novosibirsk,  
1975- quarterly  
Pochvy Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka. Novosibirsk,  
1964- quarterly  
Problemy BAM. Novosibirsk, 1975- quarterly  
Problemy Severa. Novosibirsk, 1970- quarterly  
formerly called Problemy Severa Sibiri i Dal'  
nego Vostoka. 1968-1969. quarterly  
Rastitel'nyi mir Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.  
Novosibirsk, 1975- 6 no./yr.  
formerly called Rastitel'nye resursy Sibiri i  
Dal'nego Vostoka. Novosibirsk, 1963-1974.  
6 no./yr.  
Zhivotnyi mir Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.  
Novosibirsk, 1968- quarterly



Collectively these bulletins record an estimated 14,500 items per year, listing new monographs, journal and newspaper articles, reports and dissertations. They index and reflect the Russian, as well as foreign language, materials being received at the GNPTB. Each bulletin has its own breakdown by subject or geographic region as is applicable.

In the announcement booklet of publications the GNPTB plans for 1981, there are three additional titles being started in this series, which are as follows:

Katalog bibliograficheskikh ukazatelei literatury.

This began publication in 1980 and is announced as a quarterly. Issue no. 1 contains the following introductory notes: the indexes are based on the GNPTB's catalogs, as well as other major bibliographies; these are indexes that have been requested of the library and usually cover a five to ten year period; and there is also the notice that it is possible to order copies of these bibliographies by citing the number at the end of each item and paying six kopecks per page, plus 40%. The address for the Otdel vneshnego obsluzhivaniia (Foreign service bureau) is given. The bibliographies are divided into two sections: "prepared indexes" (in-house or local consumption) and "indexes prepared for publication."

Kniga, bibliotechnoe delo i bibliografiia Sibiri.

Although no frequency is stated this is announced as if it will be an annual concerned with book publishing, the formation of library systems and the establishment and

development of bibliographic information in Siberia and the Far East. It may be a continuation of Nauchnye Biblioteki Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka, but this is not stated.

Okhrana prirody Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.

A quarterly publication, this title represents the formation of a more specific coverage of a subject previously scattered throughout the already established bulletins. A reflection of current world interests may also be a consideration. It is intended to cover questions on the protection and rational use of oil, soil, water resources, plant and animal life, landscape, rarer materials, and the organization and goals of preservation. Economic and legal aspects of the use of natural resources are also listed.

Together these bulletins form the current bibliographic record about Siberia. The very serious drawback of this effort is the lack of indexes to use them. An interested user must employ the slow method of reading through each issue under the desired topics.

Further investigations into this series might determine how much new monographic material is published each year, what percentage is coming into Western libraries, and if there is a high duplication rate for any one title being listed in two or more of the bulletins.



## GUIDE TO LENINGRAD BOOKSHOPS

B. Richter

The guide, which lists the main bookshops in Leningrad, is divided into three sections: general, specialised and second-hand. It should be noted that larger bookshops also have specialised and second-hand sections and most specialised bookshops have second-hand departments.

The guide is based on information extracted from various advertising leaflets, collected in Leningrad, and from the Leningrad telephone directory. Some of the information has been kindly supplied by Mr. A. Jameson of Lancaster University.

The nearest metro station (not necessarily very close to the bookshop) and convenient bus, tram and trolleybus numbers are given against each entry.

It should be pointed out that the visits to the bookshops may prove to be disappointing. The shortage of paper and the consequent small editions of individual titles combined with the exceptionally high demand for books in the Soviet Union mean that fiction, in particular, whether the 19th century or more contemporary, is practically unobtainable. A visit to a Beriozka shop (foreign currency only) may well be more successful; many Beriozkas sell books and they frequently have titles which are not obtainable elsewhere.

## General bookshops

### Dom knigi - Nevskii pr.28 (Bookshop no.1)

Metro: Nevskii prospekt      Bus: 3,6,7,14,22,27,44,45,47  
Tram: 51,53      Trolleybus: 1,5,7,10,14,22

### Bankovskii pr.3 (Bookshop no. 54)

Metro: Gostinyi dvor      Bus: 14,25,30,43  
Tram: 2,3,5,13,14      Trolleybus: 2,9

### Evrika- Basseinaia ul.8 (Bookshop no.99)

Metro: Park Pobedy      Bus: 62,63,64,72  
Trolleybus: 17

### Pr. Bol'shevikov 19 (Bookshop no. 103)

Bus: 97,140      Trolleybus: 28,33  
Tram: 8,23,39,44,49,54

### Ul. Vasi Alekseeva 13/22 (Bookshop no. 82)

Metro: Kirovskii zavod      Bus: 73  
Tram: 1,31,35,36,41,52

### Bol'sheoktinskii pr. 53 (Bookshop no. 35)

Bus: 22,27,74,78      Tram: 7,23,28,30,38,46

### P.S., Bol'shoi pr. 57 (Bookshop no. 15)

Metro: Petrogradskaia      Bus: 10,49,128  
Tram: 3,31      Trolleybus: 1,9,12

### P.S., Bol'shoi pr. 34 (Bookshop no. 55)

Metro: Petrogradskaia      Bus: 1,10,25,45,49,128  
Tram: 12,25,34      Trolleybus: 1,9,12

### P.S., Bol'shoi pr. 69 (Bookshop no. 28)

Metro: Petrogradskaia      Bus: 10,23,46,65,80,94,98,  
Tram: 17,18,30      127,128,411  
Trolleybus: 6,31,34

### Gavanskaia ul. 27 (Bookshop no.4)

Bus: 7,30,50,128,151,152      Trolleybus: 10,12  
Tram: 5,26,40,42.

### Grazhdanskiĭ pr. 33 (Bookshop no.14)

Metro: Akademicheskaiia      Bus: 40,76  
Trolleybus: 6,23,30,31

Grazhdanskiĭ pr. 92 (Bookshop no. 94)

Bus: 40,93,102,113,121,178

Trolleybus: 6,23,30,31,43

Brigantina - Dvinskaia ul. 8 (Bookshop no. 89)

Bus: 22

Tram: 41,50

Ul. Komsomola 16 (Bookshop no.9)

Metro: Ploshchad' Lenina Bus: 37,107,136,137

Tram: 6,14,19,23,30,38,51 Trolleybus: 3,8,12,19,38

2 Komsomol'skaia ul. 79 (Bookshop no. 36)

Electr. train station: Sosnovaia Poliana

Tram: 52 Bus: 63,82,84,130 Trolleybus: 32, 37

Kondrat'evskii pr. 33 (Bookshop no. 102)

Bus: 107,136,137

Trolleybus: 3,12,19,38

Tram: 6,14,19,23,30,38,51

Ul. Kuibysheva 38/40 (Bookshop no. 72)

Metro: Gorkovskaia

Bus: 49

Tram: 2,25,26,30,51,53

Lermontovskii pr. 30 (Bookshop no. 80)

Metro: Baltiiskaia

Bus: 49

Tram: 1

Ligovskii pr. 215 (Bookshop no. 68)

Metro: Moskovskie vorota

Bus: 3,14,44,74

Tram: 10,25,44,49

Trolleybus: 42

Iskra - Liteinyĭ pr. 30 (Bookshop no. 62)

Metro: Chernyshevskiaia

Bus: 47,65,137

Tram: 17,19,25

Trolleybus: 3,8,11,15,19,  
23,38

Liteinyĭ pr. 63 (Bookshop no. 16)

Metro: Vladimirskaia

Bus: 3,6,7,22,27,43,44,45,70

Tram: 20,24,28,34

Trolleybus: 3,8,11,15,19,  
23,38

V.O., Malyĭ pr. 37 (Bookshop no. 29)

Bus: 41,44,47,60

Tram: 11

Malyi pr. 65 (Bookshop no. 83)

Tram: 5,26,40,42

Zaria - pr. Karla Marksa 44 (Bookshop no. 57)

Tram: 2,18,26,47,53

Pr. Karla Marksa 92 (Bookshop no. 41)

Metro: Lesnaia Bus: 75,262

Tram: 2,18,20,23,26,32,47,53

Trolleybus: 4,23,25

Raduga - Moskovskii pr. 127 (Bookshop no. 50)

Metro: Moskovskie vorota Bus: 3,16,36,50,59,62,64

Tram: 15,16,29,35,43,50 Trolleybus: 2,15,17,24,26

Moskovskii pr. 192 (Bookshop no. 64)

Metro: Park Pobedy Bus: 3,13,16,50,63,67,72

Tram: 16,29,35,45 Trolleybus: 2

Mytninskaia ul. 11 (Bookshop no. 88)

Bus: 7 Trolleybus: 10

Tram: 5,10,12,16,28,32,38

Prometel - Narodnaia ul. 16 (Bookshop no. 93)

Bus: 12,24,77,97,118,140 Trolleybus: 27,28,33

Tram: 7,8,24,39,44,48,54

Nevskii pr. 94 (Bookshop no. 60)

Metro: Maiskovskaia Bus: 3,7,22,27,30,44,46,

Tram: 10,16,19,25,27,44,49 74,86,120,6,43

Trolleybus: 1,5,7,10,14,22,42

Novoizmailovskii pr. 40 (Bookshop no. 82)

Bus: 62,63,64,72 Trolleybus: 17

Mysl' - Novocherkasskii pr. 49 (Bookshop no. 79)

Bus: 5,26,30,77,78,105,118,132

Tram: 7,13,16,23,24,32,46,48,49

Pr. Obukhovskoi oborony 95 (Bookshop no. 13)

Metro: Elizarovskaia Bus: 4

Tram: 7,8,27,38,44



Perekopskaia ul. 1/3 (Bookshop no. 18)

Metro: Narvskaa  
Tram: 13,19,33,34

Bus: 2,66,73  
Trolleybus: 20

Ul. Pestelia 21 (Bookshop no. 76)

Metro: Chernyshevskaa  
Tram: 2,3,12,14,17,19,20,25,28,32,34  
Trolleybus: 3,8,11,15,19,23,38  
Bus: 14,26,47,134

Politekhnikheskaia ul. 29 (Bookshop no. 69)

Metro: Politekhnikheskaia  
Tram: 32,40,47,53  
Trolleybus: 4,13,21,25

Ul. Professora Popova 5 (Bookshop no. 39)

Metro: Petrogradskaia  
Bus: 10,19,23,33,46,92,94,98,127,167,169

Trolleybus: 6,31,34

Ul. Savushkina 15 (Bookshop no. 70)

Bus: 19,65

Tram: 2,3,31,37

Grenada - Ul. Soiuza pechatnikov 6 (Bookshop no. 66)

Bus: 2,22

Tram: 21,31,33,42

Pr. Stachek 17 (Bookshop no. 42)

Bus: 2,66,73

Trolleybus: 8,20

Pr. Stachek 47 (Bookshop no. 30)

Metro: Kirovskii zavod  
Tram: 1,31,35,36,41,52

Bus: 2,66,73,111  
Trolleybus: 8,20

Pr. Stachek 67 (Bookshop no. 46)

Metro: Avtovo  
Tram: 4,35,36,41,52

Bus: 17,20,54,108  
Trolleybus: 8,20,27,37

Suvorovskii pr. 17 (Bookshop no. 78)

Bus: 26

Trolleybus: 5,7,16

Ul. Tipanova 29 (Bookshop no. 101)

Metro: Moskovskaia

Bus: 11,13,31,55,56,61,63,  
114  
Trolleybus: 2,24,26,27,29,  
35

Pl. Truda 4 (Bookshop no. 23)

Bus: 2,3,22,27                      Trolleybus: 5,14  
Tram: 1,5,11,15,21,26,31,33,42.

Universitetskaia nab. 7/9 (Bookshop no. 59)

Bus: 7,30,44,47,60                      Trolleybus: 10  
Tram: 5,37,42

Finskiĭ p. 9 (Bookshop no. 12)

Metro: Ploshchad' Lenina  
Tram: 6,14,17,20,23,25,30,32,38,51  
Bus: 2,37,47,49,78,106,107,123  
Trolleybus: 3,4,12,19,23,25,38

Pr. Shvernika 39 (Bookshop no. 32)

Metro: Ploshchad' muzhestva                      Bus: 40,101,261  
Tram: 40,47,55                      Trolleybus: 34

Ul. Shkapina 9 (Bookshop no. 52)

Metro: Baltiiskaia                      Bus: 10,49,60,109,487  
Tram: 1,19,29,34,35,50

Pr. Engel'sa 36 (Bookshop no. 45)

Tram: 18,20,21,22,26

### Specialised bookshops

Akademkniga - V.O., 9 liniia 16

Metro: Vasileostrovskaiia                      Bus: 6,7,49,50,128,151,152  
Tram: 1,11,33                      Trolleybus: 10,12

Akademkniga - Liteinyĭ pr. 57

Tram: 5,12,13,20,24,28,34                      Trolleybus: 3,8,11,15,19,  
23,38

Akademkniga - Universitetskaia nab. 5

Bus: 7,30,44,47,60                      Trolleybus: 10  
Tram: 5,37,42

## Art

Leningrad - Nevskii pr. 52 (Bookshop no. 58)

Metro: Nevskii prospekt; Gostinyi dvor

Tram: 2,3,5,13,14

Bus: 3,6,7,14,22,25,27,44,45,70

Trolleybus: 1,5,7,10,14,22

## Music

Rapsodiia - Ul. Zheliabova 13 (Bookshop no. 37)

Bus: 2,14,26,47,100

Tram: 51,53

Lira - Rybatskaia ul. 11

Bus: 1,10,25,45,49,128,134 Trolleybus: 1,9,12

Tram: 12,25,34

## Posters, guides, maps

Plakat - Lermontovskii pr. 38

Metro: Baltiiskaia

Bus: 49

Tram: 1,28,29

Trolleybus: 8,11

## Slides

Globus - Nevskii pr. 78 (Bookshop no. 44)

Metro: Maiakovskaia

Tram: 20,24,28,34

Bus: 3,6,7,22,27,43,44,45,70

Trolleybus: 1,3,5,7,8,10,11,14,15,19,22,23,38

## Childrens literature

Detskii knizhnyi mir - Ligovskii pr. 105

Bus: 3,14,25,30,44,74

Trolleybus: 42

Tram: 10,16,19,25,27,44,49

Liteinyi pr. 63 (Bookshop no. 27)

Metro: Vladimirskaia

Tram: 20,24,28,34

Bus: 3,6,7,22,27,43,44,45,70

Trolleybus: 5,8,11,15,19,23,38

## Pedagogical literature

Zagorodnyi pr. 24 (Bookshop no. 33)

Metro: Vladimirskaia

Bus: 14,25,30

Tram: 11,27,28,34

Trolleybus: 3,8,11,15

## Political literature

Politicheskaiia kniga - Kirovskii pr. 40 (Bookshop no.100)

Metro: Petrogradskaia

Bus: 10,19,23,33,46,49,65,80,92,94,98,127,128,167,411,  
416,445

Tram: 17,18,30

Trolleybus: 1,6,31,34

## Medical literature

Gippokrat - P.S., Bol'shoi pr. 70/72 (Bookshop no.31)

Metro: Petrogradskaia

Bus: 10,49,128

Tram: 3,31

Trolleybus: 1,9,12

## Technical literature

Tekhnicheskaiia kniga - Liteinyi pr. 64 (Bookshop no.5)

Metro: Vladimirskaia

Bus: 3,6,7,22,27,43,44,45,70

Tram: 20,24,28,34

Trolleybus: 3,8,11,15,19,23,  
38

Stroitel'naia kniga - Bol'shechhtinskiĭ pr. 3 (Bookshop  
no. 19)

Bus, 5,14,22,27,74,78,105,136,137

Trolleybus: 7,11,16,18

Tram: 7,10,12,16,23,28,32,38,46

Energia - Moskovskii pr. 189 (Bookshop no. 92)

Metro: Moskovskaia

Bus: 16,67

Tram: 16,29,35,45

Nedra - V.O., Srednii pr. 61 (Bookshop no. 17)

Metro: Vasileostrovskaia

Bus: 30

Tram: 5,18,40,42

Khimiia - Moskovskii pr. 54 (Bookshop no. 21)

Metro: Frunzenskaia

Bus: 50

Tram: 15,16,19,29,35,43,50

Trolleybus: 2,15,17,24

Transportnaia kniga - Goncharnaia ul.6

Metro: Ploshchad' Vosstaniia

Tram: 10,16,19,25,27,44,49

Bus: 3,22,27,30,44,46,58,74,120

Trolleybus: 1,5,7,10,14,22,42



## Foreign publications

### Planeta - Moskovskii pr. 138

Metro: Moskovskie vorota  
Tram: 15,16,29,35,43,50

Bus: 3,16,36,50,59,62,64  
Trolleybus: 2,15,17,24,26

## Books published in other socialist countries

### Iskusstvo - Nevskii pr. 16 (Bookshop no. 3)

Metro: Nevskii prospekt; Gostinyi dvor  
Tram: 21,26,31  
Bus: 2,3,6,7,10,22,27,44,45,47,60,100  
Trolleybus: 1,2,5,7,9,10,14,22

### Mir-Nevskii pr. 13 (Bookshop no. 77); political lit, fiction, children lit.

Metro: Nevskii pr; Gostinyi dvor  
Tram: 21,26,31,  
Bus: 2,3,6,7,10,22,27,44,45,47,60,100  
Trolleybus: 1,2,5,7,9,10,14,22

## Second-hand bookshops

### Staraia tekhnicheskaja kniga -Ul. Zhukovskogo 2 (Bookshop no.10)

Tram: 13,14,20,24,28,34      Trolleybus: 3,8,11,15,19,  
23,38

### P.S., Bol'shoi pr.19 (Bookshop no 26)

Tram: 12,25,34      Bus: 1,10,25,45,49,128  
Trolleybus: 1,9,12

### V.O., Bol'shoi pr. 29 (Bookshop no. 40)

Metro: Vasilecstrovskaja      Bus: 6,7,49,50,128,151,152  
Tram: 1,11,33      Trolleybus: 10,12

### Bukinist - Liteinyi pr. 59 (Bookshop no. 61)

Metro: Vladimirskaia  
Tram: 20,24,28,34  
Bus: 3,6,7,22,27,43,44,45,70  
Trolleybus: 3,8,11,15,19,23,38

### Ivanovskaia ul. 26 (Bookshop no. 104)

Bus: 5,8,11,12,15,70,95,97,117,118  
Trolleybus: 14,16,27,28,33

### Ul. Marata 43 (Bookshop no. 91)

Tram: 10,16,19,25,27,28,34,44,49  
Bus; 3,14,25,30,45,74      Trolleybus: 42

Moskovskii pr. 153 (Bookshop no. 34)

Metro: Park Pobedy

Bus: 3,16,5067

Tram: 16,29,35,45

Trolleybus: 2,24,26

Nevskii pr. 122 (Bookshop no. 75)

Metro: Ploshchad' Vosstaniia

Tram: 10,13,17,24,27,44,49

Bus: 26,30,58,70,120

Trolleybus: 1,5,7,10,14,16,22,41

Walker, Gregory, ed. (with the assistance of Jenny Brine). Resources for Soviet, East European and Slavonic studies in British libraries, University of Birmingham, Centre for Russian and East European Studies. 1981. 240 pp. £5.00

This new guide replaces the Directory of libraries and special collections on Eastern Europe and the USSR by the same author and three collaborators published in 1971. It should be said at once that it is excellent and that any criticisms are of a minor nature. The coverage is more thorough, the scope more carefully defined, the guide more readable.

The total number of libraries listed has actually dropped, from 146 to 104, largely through the elimination of public libraries with small collections acquired in response to co-operative schemes. (It would have been interesting to know, though, if those schemes are still being pursued). As a result, the list has a more academic air to it, although it is good to see that a number of the 19 new entries are not university-connected (examples being research institutes such as the Institute of Jewish Studies and Keston College, only established in the late 1960's, and omissions from the 1971 edition such as the Guildhall Library with its archival material and the British and Foreign Bible Society). Obviously it is important that specialist collections such as these, and, say, the Polish and Byelorussian Libraries, and for that matter, university institutes like the Scott Polar Research Institute continue to exist alongside the big university collections. However, there seems to be no real reason for omitting the two Dublin libraries this time. And whatever happened to the Albanian

Society (Ilford)?

The individual entries themselves are much fuller and more informative and the editor and his correspondants are to be complimented on this big improvement over the 1971 edition. Jenny Brine's entry for Birmingham in particular is a model of helpfulness and so are others.

Altogether the guide gives a good picture of the growth of resources and indeed of academic study in the Soviet and East European field. The introductory "Survey of Resources" has a concise and illuminating account of the growth of library collections in response to academic expansion and public interest. It is a far cry from the 19th century, when only the British Museum was collecting systematically, to 1967, when 37 universities were teaching Russian. Whether we have reached the high-water mark remains to be seen. The editor then reviews the current state of holdings and acquisition rates (which might have been more interesting if he had included an account of how British libraries obtain their material). He estimates the average university library holding at 4,000-12,000 titles with an annual intake of 300-600 books and under 200 serials - in most cases a basis for undergraduate teaching but not for postgraduate research. The heavy predominance of Russian and Soviet material is noted; indeed only 30 out of the 104 libraries can be said to represent substantially any of the East European countries. For the benefit of the research worker, 4 pages are devoted to listing the best holdings by country and by subject; the index is also very helpful in this respect. Perhaps it is asking too much, but it would have been interesting to have had some broad indication of how resources in this country compare



with those, say, in other European countries. The guide is completed by a list of various relevant organisations. In particular it is noticeable how the number of academic study groups has grown since 1971. Omissions from the list of journals are perhaps Essays in poetics, Polar record, Soviet analyst and Ukrainian review. One small criticism is that the guide does not always link journals to institutions; for example, surely the entry on the Francis Skaryna Byelorussian Library should have mentioned the bibliographical work published in the Journal of Byelorussian Studies?

Finally, a word of appreciation is due to the University of Birmingham for their continued support for publications in the Slavonic and East European field.

Paul Valois.

Kabdebo, Thomas. Hungary (World Bibliographical Series, 15), Oxford and Santa Barbara: Clio Press, 1980. lvi + 280 pp. £27.50.

Given the large number of variables involved and the generous editorial freedom allowed to each compiler, it is not surprising that the volumes in the World Bibliographical Series have so little in common. What Thomas Kabdebo gives us here is both more and less than a standard bibliography of Hungary. It is more, because the very long introduction and the 1094 heavily-annotated entries in fact add up to a highly personal introduction to Hungarian studies for those in the English-speaking world who do not know Hungarian. But it is also less, because the many errors of fact, judgement and English syntax, together with several hundred misprints, seriously endanger its value as a work of reference.

The 43-page introduction offers a summary of Hungary's geography and present-day conditions (12 pages), its history (13) and literature (16), followed by two pages about the bibliography itself. There is much here of interest to those new to Hungarian studies, and much of what the author says is standard and uncontroversial, at least in the West; but on occasion his attempts to be colloquial and elliptical lead him to overstatement or obfuscation ('Non-working or out-of-work people are rounded up unless they can prove disability'; 'The independence of the judges is granted by the Constitution but not by the Party'). Nor, alas, is Mr Kabdebo the only native of Hungary to think that only by devoting two-thirds of any discussion of Hungary before a non-Magyar audience to its history

and literature could one fulfil the publisher's aim of providing 'an interpretation' of Hungary 'that will express its culture, its place in the world, and the qualities and background that make it unique.' But one wonders whether the likely users of this bibliography will be either looking for or interested in such an example of the difficult art of precis: lists of Hungary's 'rulers' and of 93 'outstanding individual writers', for example. On the other hand, if they are, they may well be persuaded to share the author's enthusiasm for all things Hungarian and especially for Hungarian literature and its translation into English, about which he has much to say both here and in the 140 annotated entries devoted to it in the bibliography. It might be pointed out in this connection that one would have more faith in the author's critical evaluations of translations into English if he did not himself write such curious English as 'tame flowers', 'congested life story', 'a play named "Majus"', 'suicidal rate of abortions', 'small sociological novel', 'high schooling is sealed by a "matriculation"', 'fascicules of irregular dates', and book 'appended by statistical material', 'prodigality' when he means 'prodigiousness', and many examples of tortuous syntax too long to quote here.

The introduction is followed by a two-page 'Composite Glossary' which gives Hungarian names, institutions and 'geographical terms' with translations into English or (in the case of place names) into other languages. The purpose of some entries here is unclear: 'Nagyszombat = Tirnau (German)', or 'Nagyvarad = Grosswardein (German)' will not, for example, help



anyone find these places on a map, since the former is now Trnava (Czechoslovakia) and the latter Oradea (Rumania). 'Sibin' should read 'Sibiu' and is not in Germany, as the author thinks on p. 62.

In the bibliography itself the author's 'choice of items' was 'guided by relevance, availability, (his own) geographical position and, in certain subjects where value judgements predominate, by taste' (p. lii). These criteria, however, intersect with his most important one, language: 96% of the items are in English (Mr Kabdebo's calculation). Since what happens to be available in English on a particular Hungarian topic is quite unpredictable in both quality and quantity, the coverage of some areas is bizarre. Under 'Languages and Dialects - General', for example, the items listed include: a selection from Hungarian schoolbooks of the 1950's, an etymological dictionary of the Uralic languages, a paper entitled 'Peasant men can't get wives', an article on 'Sex and semiotics', another entitled 'The transformation of a Turkish pasha into a big fat dummy' (published in 'PCCLLU Papers'), a book with some information on Hungarian names, a technical article on Hungarian kinship terminology, and so forth. These signally fail to offer anything 'general' about the Hungarian language and the space might have been better devoted to important, recent, English-language works from a number of fields: Andrew Kerek, Bibliography of Hungarian Linguistic Research in the US and Canada, 1979 (to replace 241); I. Halasz de Beky, Bibliography of Hungarian Dictionaries 1410-1963, 1966; Astrik L. Gabriel, The Mediaeval Universities of Pecs and Pozsony, 1969 (to replace 608);



Zsuzsa Ferge, A Society in the Making, 1979; Gy. Ranki and I. T. Berend, Hungary: A Century of Economic Development, 1974; J. Hay, Born 1900, 1974; and George Schopflin, The Hungarians of Rumania, 1978, are a few random examples from my own shelves.

Over 27% of the material here is published by either the Hungarian Academy or Corvina, the Hungarian publisher charged with producing foreign-language material about Hungary, and a further 15% are articles from the New Hungarian Quarterly, a well-produced periodical published in Budapest. (A good selection is not mentioned here: D.Sinor (ed.), Modern Hungary. Readings from the New Hungarian Quarterly, 1977.). There are, however, a number of references to articles from purely propagandistic Hungarian periodicals, such as Hungarian Trade Union News, The Hungarian Review, Hungarian Travel Magazine, and Hungarian Book Review (librarians are warned that the author erroneously refers to this as 'Hungarian Book News' no less than 20 times). Apart from the last, these will not be easy to locate in scholarly libraries in the West, and in any case the articles, often only a couple of pages long and in poor English, seem hardly worth the bother. The availability of other items in the bibliography should be good: over 80% of the datable material was published between 1960 and 1980, and nearly 63% within the last decade.

In what is likely to remain the only work of its kind for some time, the presence of a large number of careless mistakes that could easily have been corrected is most unfortunate. In addition to those already mentioned, there are examples that merely cast doubt on

the author's seriousness as a critic: on p. xlviii Gyula Illyes is said to have 'invented a sub-genre, that of lyric sociology', while on p. 165 he 'virtually introduced a new genre, lyric sociography'. But there are dozens of purely bibliographical errors, in names ('Janos G(y)ongyossy' for 'Istvan Gyongyosi', 'Janos Makk' for 'Károly Makk', 'C.G. Arthur' for 'C. Arthur Ginever', 'Vernon Duckworth' for 'Vernon Duckworth Barker'), titles (e.g. in 95, 106, 135, 137, 224, 246, 327, 369, 551, 857), and editions (e.g. in 251, 356, 674, 709, 717, 720, 721, 726, 760, 765, 857), as well as in other, minor areas, such as page numbers. Some dates for periodical articles are 17 (604) or 20 (690) years out. All four references to the leading journal of Anglo-Hungarian studies (604, 669, 678, 1049) contain serious errors: wrong journal-title, wrong dates, wrong page references; one of the articles is referred to as a book (678). The index faithfully reproduces all the errors in the text and adds a few of its own, including many conflations (e.g. 'Katona, Imre' and 'Katona, Istvan', both reduced to one entry as 'Katona, I.'). Surprisingly for someone from a part of Europe where the spectacular discrepancies between ethnic, linguistic, geographical, and political boundaries have been a major problem for many years, Mr Kabdebo uses the adjective 'Hungarian' without due care: X is 'the leading Hungarian linguist in the USA', Y 'the greatest Hungarian bibliographer in the Western hemisphere!'. (The assignment of laurels is typical, and 'English' suffers a similar fate: Z is 'the best teacher of the Hungarian language in English', and a humorist is said to have 'English nationality'). An important bibliographical

aspect of this is that 'the first names of Hungarian authors (in the bibliography) are always quoted in Hungarian,' What Mr Kabdebo has done is alter the given (and even the family) names of authors he considers Hungarian to what he thinks their 'original', 'Hungarian' name was, thus often falsifying bibliographical and biographical data: Paul Tabori is 'Pal Tabori', Leslie Tihany is 'Laszlo C. Tihanyi', Thomas Sebeok is 'Tamas Albert Sebeok', etc. Sometimes, though, he forgets to 'Magyarize', so the index gives 'Hay, J' as well as 'Hay, Gyula', and so on. Thus the layman may not realise that these names refer to the same person in each case, and even the librarian may be confused about a particular reference. Finally, even the generally informative annotations have their share of errors; almost everything said about C.A. Macartney, for example, is incorrect or doubtful. To cap it all, there are about 400 misprints, including seven on the map.

The author's enthusiasm for the land of his birth is immense and some may find it infectious. Nor can it be doubted that librarians in many parts of the world, perhaps especially those some way from the major Western collections, will be glad to have a readily-available guide to English-language material on Hungary; this bibliography certainly gives most of the important works and much else besides. But the specialist could not fail to be irritated or even angered by one or other of its many failings, and would probably insist on a complete revision before parting with £27.50.

Peter Sherwood



Djordjevic, Dimitrije, (Editor). The Creation of Yugoslavia 1914-1918, Santa Barbara and Oxford: Clio Books. 1980. 240 pp. £7.85.

This book is a compilation of eleven essays by different authors, mostly from the USA but also including scholars from Yugoslavia, Austria and Greece. As often happens with volumes arising out of a conference, there is a certain amount of overlap and repetition, and some of the chapters are of more interest and importance than others. Slack editing is apparent in allowing the extremely poor English of the contribution by Milorad Ekmečić to reach print without correction.

The essays by Gale Stokes, Michael Petrovich, John Kampe and Henrik Birnbaum are of particular interest. Gale Stokes' contribution on the role of the Yugoslav Committee in the formation of Yugoslavia provides an excellent analysis of the failure to create a state in which no people could dominate or be dominated. His interpretation takes discriminating account of both the Serbian and the Croatian positions, and shows Pašić's new Yugoslavia to have been not an amalgam of peoples, but one in which the victorious Serbs would grant their new acquisitions equal rights as Serbs or as associated peoples. The unfortunate Croats were driven into Serbian hands when the Allies recognised Italian claims on the Dalmatian Coast in the Treaty of London. Stokes' view of Pašić as a masterly diplomat working to secure Serbian preeminence contrasts convincingly with Alex Dragnich's contribution on the Serbian Government, the Army and the Unification of the Yugoslavs, in which



he portrays Pašić and the Serbian government as following a pro-Yugoslav policy with great consistency. Milorad Ekmečić's section on Serbian War Aims provides a valuable corrective to views of the creation of Yugoslavia which tend to see it solely in terms of Great Power diplomacy and the manoeuvrings of politicians by raising the question of the attitudes of the populations of the nations involved towards the formation of the new state. He is not able to give a definitive answer, but provides evidence of a shift in mass opinion towards the Yugoslav idea in the last year of the War. Even so, there was far from being a decisive majority in favour. The Great Powers were, however, an essential factor. Michael Petrovich points out in his discussion of Russia's role that there are big differences of opinion amongst scholars as to its importance. Petrovich does not assign Russia a significant role in diplomatic events, but stresses the influence of Soviet declarations, up to and including the Brest Litovsk negotiations, which called for a democratic peace and self-determination of subject nationalities, including the right of succession and independence. This was understood by Yugoslav leaders to mean the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and encouraged them in the belief that the creation of a Yugoslav State was possible and could be internationally accepted, at a time when the utterances of the Western Allies were far less encouraging. John Lampe gives a masterly overview of the problems involved in unifying the economy of the new kingdom between 1918 and 1921, incorporating as it did six customs areas, five currencies, four railway networks, three types of

banking systems and two governments. Henrik Birnbaum discusses the complex linguistic situation inside Yugoslavia and concludes that Serbo-Croat is still one language, representing two facets of one and the same literary language. Macedonian, though, was a somewhat artificial and chiefly politically motivated creation of the 1940's, which in his view, has developed into a fully-fledged and separate standard language.

In the other essays, Wayne Vucinich gives a detailed summary of the problems of welding together the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs into one state, and shows how dissatisfaction with the result stemmed from the pattern of negotiations between unequal partners. Domna Visvizi Dantas describes Greco-Serbian relations between 1914 and 1918, Fritz Fellner provides an extended footnote in his study of the meddlings of George D Herron in the disputes between Italy and the Yugoslavs, and Andrej Mitrovic assesses the problems of the Yugoslav delegation at the 1919-1920 Peace Conference in Paris. Dimitrije Djordjevic's introductory essay on the idea of Yugoslav unity in the nineteenth century assumes a great deal of background knowledge on the part of the reader. This underlines the problems of assessing the audience for such a book. Many of the essays will be profitably read only by specialists, but it would be unfortunate if those of wider interpretative interest were to be overlooked by a broader public.

J.D. Morison



